PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1903.

## MIDNIGHT VISITOR WHO THREATENED PRESIDENT.



HENRY W. WEILBRENNER.

Who was arrested late at night on the grounds of President Roosevelt's summer home at Oyster Bay, after he had made several ineffectual attempts to obtain an interview with the President and had pointed a pistol at Mr. Roosevelt just before the guards seized him. He was pronounced demented. In his statement to the court at Oyster Bay he said that he wanted to talk to the President about marry-

## FATHER ABSENT 17 YEARS LOCATED BY TELEPHONE.

Anna Hussey, Who Pined for Her Parent and Wrote Melancholy Poems, Sees Familiar Name and Risks an Investigation Which Brings Its Reward-Girl Is a Graduate of the St. Louis High School.



The discovery of her father after a separation of seventeen years brings foy into the

"Hello!"

"I want to speak to Mr. J. M. Hussey. president of the Hussey Commission Com-pany, in the Gay building. Is this he?" is; my name is Hussey, What car Y do for you?"

Why, this is-my name is Hussey, too

I thought I would call you up and ask if it is possible that you are my father." "Yes, yes-keep out, Central!-what did you say your name was?"

"Anna-Anna Hussey. But I am called Anna Maxwell, for my mother married again after her separation from my fa-

ther, seventeen years ago." Well, you come down here to the office just as quick as you can. I am your father, and I have not seen you since you were a sweet little baby."

Such was the conversation over a telephone a few days ago. It reunited father and child after years of absence from each other, and brought a world of joy the heart of a talented St. Louis High School graduate, whose life had Which we oft discussed, been overshadowed by melancholy be- Thou art not dead, no! neither dead nor sleep

cause of a longing for the missing parent. LIVES WITH FATHER. Since their meeting the young woman me the ward of her father. She had previously been in poor health, but Mr.

tion, that, together with her new-found happiness, has almost restored her to With the story of their long separation and happy reunion there is domestic his tory that belongs only to the family. The Husseys-father, mother and little daugh-ter-were living happily together in this

city in 1886, when a separation of the parents took place. The father went away and the mother remained, later marrying a man named Maxwell, whose name the little girl took when she grew up.

Soon Hussey was lost to the family and

they to him, for no communication passed en them. Years passed, and recently the father returned to St. Louis to engage in business, thinking that some time he would be able to find his little child. His name appeared in print a few days ago, and as the initials were the same se of her father, Miss Huxley renoived to make the inquiry. Going to a three. Information regarding the near-by drug store, she called up her father's office and the conversation as

FINDS HER LIFE COMPLETE. "My father is the dearest of men," said the daughter, "He is everything that I have always thought a father should be. I wish everybody that has suffered could share my happlness with me. The great

void in my life is filled." Miss Maxwell, or Hussey, was born in St. Louis in 1832. She was graduated from the Columbia School when 13 years old. with the highest average in her class. She had always interested herself in poetry, and one of her first attempts is peculiar in the way it suggests an evident grief over the loss of a father. It was entitled

ed by a check for \$50 from an Eastern put

During the four years at the High School she was at different times class historian, literary editor of the News, vice president of the High School Girls' Lit erary Society, and won a scholarship in in English literature. She was graduated from the High School in June 1902

TRIBUTE TO HER TEACHER. eacher, Miss Hinchman, the young lady wrote a tribute in verse, an extract from

which appears below: What tardy tribute can we pay to thee Thou noble soul! Our teacher and our friend?

Can mind imprisoned any message send To mind set free?

Or shall we speak in tones subdued and say
That this or that there was in thee
To make thy mind so beautiful and strong?
Silence alone is fittest to express
What neither tears nor words can half convey.
Thou knowest now the answer sought is vain.
To that sternal question
Which we oft discussed.

ing.
But awake to things unknown to grosser Unchanged in aught—only set free From bonds of the material.
Thyself—always thyself—our friend,

But death is not so dreadful nor so harsh As it doth seem. It followeth from law, and all that Springs from love, and all that Springs from love is beautiful.

The years will circle round and one by one Will each lay down his burden.

So what matters it if we are first or last,

To taste of Death?

#### REBEL BOMB DESTROYS GERMAN STEAMSHIF.

Berlin, Sept. 5.-Great excitement was caused here to-day by the publication in the Tageblatt that the steamship Pyrgos of the German · Levant line has been blown to atoms in the Black Sea, probably by a bomb fired by a Macedonian in surgent in order to cause interfer-• ence by Germany in the Balkan • crisis. The wrecked vessel is known . to have carried a crew of twenty-

### USED HIS CHILD AS SHIELD.

Colorado Ranchman Finally Killed by Man He Assaulted. Grand Junction, Colo., Sept. 5.—William Lafare. a cattleman, whose range is on the Dolores River, forty miles south of this city, rode into town last night and informed the Sheriff that in a fight he had shot and killed E. T. Massey, a neighbor Lafare said that Massey took three shots at him, his own child in front of him to protect himself. Finally Lafare got an opportunity to shoot and did so, killing Massey. He claims that the killing was in self-defense.

# IN A CHAOTIC CONDITION.

Neither the Indians nor the White Men Are Satisfied With Present System of Leasing Lands and Different Interests Seem to Be Principally Engaged in Efforts to "Do" Each Other-Distinction Between "Land-Grabbers" and Trust Companies-Parts Played by Government Officials.

#### CLAIM NOW MADE THAT INDIAN MAY SELL HIS ALLOTMENT.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

nor Indian is satisfied. Investments cannot and will not be made unless radical lation, including white men, red men and the doubtful occupation of "working" one

In spite of all the talk about the fleecing of Indians by whites, it is difficult to tell who is more sinned against than sinning. Consider these things, in addition to the already promulgated and widely-published charges of "graft" among officials, not excepting the Dawes Commission, and the confusion existing may be understood. The truth or untruth of these charges not taken into account, their existence is enough to increase the general uneasi-

They exist in large part by reason of the animosities and tealousies of sundry Republican officials. J. George Wright. check for the full amount of the purchase Indian Inspector for the Territory, is at price. loggerheads with J. Blair Schoenfelt, Indian Agent. A. P. Murphy, a Missouri Federal ple-counter expert, also attorney for the Creek Nation at 5,000 a year, is a who, between the activities of Wright and Murphy, was discharged from a position under Schoenfelt. Schoenfelt's scalp now is being sought.

The manner of conducting hostilities has been through visits to Washington, where the "iniquities" alleged to exist here were depicted to Secretary Hitchcock. Assistant United States Attorney Joseph McCoy. United States Attorney Wallette of Muscogee, United States Attorney Loper of Vinita, who also represents the Frisco.

hood, in which culmination the "Boss" on top would be in control of a nice little principality. But the complicated for the sale and lease of Indian lands, thus to fill the Territory with an industrious render the Indian his due, have all mis-

The result is hudge-pudge, with th political frons still in the fire, a fact not conducive to a "working all together" to remedy some of the numerous evils. PEACE NOT IN SIGHT.

Peace is not in prospect. With charges filed against Schoenfelt, he is not feeling amiable. There is talk of department charges egainst Wright, Douglas, being already let out as a result of the complications and, unjustifiably, he asserts-his explanations are convincing—is not in a pleasant frame of mind. McCoy has sickened, on the whole business, has sent in his resignation, which is held up by the Department of Justice-the why is not ye public property. Murphy, however, renains in the game.

A movement now is on to induce the Creek Council when it meets, shortly, to refuse to appropriate money for Murphy's salary. Though, in a sense, a Government Micial, he is paid by the Creeks. It is thought that with the \$5,000 eliminated Murphy's interest in Territory matters

his native heath in Missouri The respective friends of these officials defend them vigorously as to their official acts. It can be said that Schoenfeldt has not interested himself in any business oral circles, also, by the Indians and resident white husiness men he is esteemed

THE BROSHIS CHARGES. The Brosius charges simply lent more fire to the flame. The flame now consists in the pending investigation by a representative of the Government to be sent ou by Secretary Hitchcock. This is the sword of Damocles, hanging over many an official neck and salary. Matters ar now at a standstill. A sort of suspense characterizes the situation pending the choice of the investigator. His identity

means much in the Territory. As connected with the Dawes Commission, which matter now is of most public significance, the question appears to be one of proprieties. The Commissioners are Tams Bixby, chairman; Thomas B. Necdies of Illinois, W. E. Stanley, former Breckenridge, Democrat, and Minister to St. Petersburg under Cleveland. Bixby is president of one and director in another trust company of Muscogee. Needles is interested in one at Vinita, and Stanley was connected with the organization of

Stanley has declared that he was elected member and officer of the Tishomingo concern without his knowledge. Neither Bixby nor Needles at any time has attempted to conceal his connection with the trust companies. Their names are printed in the letterheads of the financial concerns, and they were published when

incorporation papers were filed. upon the transactions of the trust companies and upon the view to be taken of the propriety of officials such as comm sioners, who are paid \$5,000 a year for executing responsible duties, entering financial institutions which might have relations with the Indians.

BIG SHAKE-UP POSSIBLE.

If the department, President Roosevelt or Congress were to construe this fact un-favorably it would mean a general shakeup, including Inspector Wright, who is in-terested in the Muscogee Title and Trust Company. Mr. Bixby is a director in this company and president of the Canadian Valley Company. The latter, as previously told in news dispatches, has its offices immediately below and in the same bullding with the Dawes Commission. At one time a winding stair led from the commission's quarters into the trust company office, though this now has been sealed up.

Though some concerns calling themselves trust companies, but operating as real estate companies, have engaged in dealings with Creeks and negro freedmen, which are to the last degree susceptible of criticism, I could find no responsible person as the indust, might lease for his 160-acre allotment, or might lease for a period of five years.

On April 15 rules were issued governing the lease of coal, oil or gas lands. Heantime, the rules of January 21 were called in an a new set issued May 4. These int-

who would allege that the companies with Muscogee, I. T., Sept. 5.—Business condi- which either Bixby, Needles or Wright tions are unstable. Neither white man is connected have bought or leased Indian land. Mr. Bixby and P. B. Hopkins, formerly chief law clerk of the Dawes Commission, now manager of the Cana-Congressional or departmental action re- dian Valley Company, themselves admitted stores confidence. The Indian allottee, the holding as collateral for loans made land rich (among the Creaks each owns 169 acres), is nevertheless poor, often in acres of Indian allottees leases on 380 acres). There are practically no schools. A very large percentage of the populoans were allowed in friendly spirit to relieve the financial embarrassment of the black men, may be said to be engaged in borrowers and not with an eye to extortion or to obtaining either unreasonable interest from the Indians or a hold on their land. Other transactions, they say. were purely in the line of a banking business. As said their statement in this regard is not seriously questioned. The books are open to any one's inspection.

BIRTH OF TRUST COMPANIES. Speaking of the reasons leading to the organization of the Canadian Valley Com-

organization of the Canadian Valley Com-pany, Mr. Hopkins said:

"The future of this country depends upon its settlement by an intelligent class of farmers. By the department rules, when purchases were made of Indian al-lotments, the deed had to be sent in to Washington, accompanied by a certified check for the full amount of the purchase

"Many who promised to become good citizens could not afford the sum. National banks cannot lend money on real estate. Hence the need for trust comsworn enemy of Clarence B. Douglas, panies. Otherwise such prospective settlers would be forced either to stay out or to borrow from private investors at exorbitant interest.

> "Our idea was to secure money in the East at 6 per cent and loan 50 per cent lower rate than the average obtaining here, which runs as high as 15 per cent, and which, with sharks, has amounted to 10 per cent a month.

'Although this was our idea, we have not put it into effect. The company opened for business in July, and, shortly aftercut and slash.

The stakes at first consisted in the office of National Committeeman, now held
by Mallette, an important desideratum in
view of the ultimate prospect.

ness could not have affected Mr. Bixby, whose duties lay in allotting the Indians their land and providing the title deeds Once they surrendered their deeds, as fol lows in case of a sale, the lands are not Indian lands, and we would be dealing with the new settlers. "In any event, Mr. Bixby's investment

in the company amounted to only \$500, and he could not stand to make any great profit. The highest subscription by any stockholder is \$500, the purpose of all being it through the trus company as to aid in the settlement of the Territory by a progressive class of farm-

WEAKNESS OF THE ARGUMENT. Mr. Hopkins's statement is criticised in that it seems not appropriate for men who are protectors of the Indian to be interested in "development" plans, which might include the elimination of the Indian. Moreover, as mortgages, the trust company, had it done business as plenned, indirectly having contributed to complete the certified checks, would have been part purchasers of the Indian lands which officers of the company in Federal capacity had allotted and appraised. Whether or not they allotted and appraised justly, the double capacity of appraiser and semipurchaser is pointed to as among the matters of questionable propriety.

But, by a sudden promulgation of new rules, the trust company did not take up such mortgages, and is subject to criticism only as to its intentions.

It is these sudden shiftings at Washington which has contributed much to the existing business muddle. Indeed, these changes, together with the unpractical workings of the Arkansas laws, which govern in the Territory, and by reason of the eagerness with which Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas politicians are knifeing each other to boss the Territory "I lum tree," combine to effect the serious, unsettled state that exists here.

Any trust companies with which mem bers of the Dawes Commission are connected are not identified with any other than a legitimate business. Some such companies, operated by persons here, with the idea of making a fortune and making it quickly, are in another category,

POLICY CONDEMNED. From the point of view of the Indian as represented by Chief Pleasant Porter and other leading Creeks seen in Muscogee, the policy which the Interior Department is condemned. From the viewpoint of the majority of the whites it is more vigor-

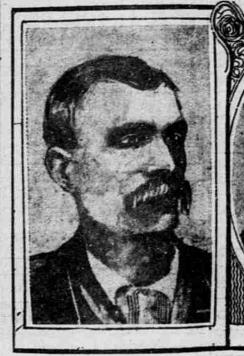
The general declaration is that there is far too much "rules and regulations" and too little stable law under which business can develop. The Indian was very well satisfied under the communal arrangement when the land was tribal property. But, if the ingress of the whites cannot be staved off, he argues, let the thing come and be over with.

Chief Porter says that he believes almost any one rule or system of rules by which the Creeks can sell, provided it is allowed to stand long enough, will accomplish something. But he declares that the bound them around with red tape to an astonishing degree, and that just about the time some of the kinks began to be unraveled, the old rules were substituted by a new batch.

FREQUENT CHANGE OF RULES. First there was an original treaty be tween the Dawes Commission and the Five Nations by which the latter agreed to the allotment of their lands. Then was a supplemental treaty agreed upon.

The Interior Department has issued since January of this year no less than four different sets of rules and regulations. first was decided upon January 21, 1903, and typewritten copies of these rules were distributed in the Territory on March I. These provided that the Indian, or negro freedman, who holds the same land claims as the Indian, might sell all but forty of

## INDIAN TERRITORY AFFAIRS LABOR'S HOSTS WITH DOUBLE PARADE WILL CELEBRATE A HOLIDAY TO-MORROW.







Grand marshal of the Building Trades Ald to the marshal of the Central Trades Grand marshal of the Central Trades and Labor-Day parade.

J. G. HOPPENJON.

Labor Union parade.

Organized labor of St. Louis will celeb rate Labor Day to-morrow with two parades and two picnics. The Building Trades Council, which represents 15,000 persons engaged in

branch of building, will give a picnic at Forest Park Highlands. The Central Trades and Labor Union will give a picnic at Lemp's Park, where the crowd will be entertained with band concerts, dancing and amateur sports. The parades given under the supervision of these two organizations will each

In the parade of the Central Trades and | gineers, firemen and car-wheel molders Labor Union one of the mounted aids to The teamsters will be in the fifth division. the grand marshal will be Miss Angelin Mauro of No. 827 Wash street, a member of the Garment Workers' Union. The parade, which will start at 10 a. m

to-morrow, will be divided into ten divisions, each under the command of a division marshal, J. G. Hoppenjon of No 1628 Division street will be grand marshal. In the first division will be the boot and | wagon painters and members of the Rigshoe workers, the millwrights, the upholsterers, members of the Theatrical Brotherhood, and the bill posters.

In the second division will be the bar bers, trunk and bag workers, egg inspectors, printers and Webb pressmen, broommakers and retail clerks. In the third division will be the wood-

workers and the electric workers. In the fourth division will be the fron

nolders, coremakers, pattern-makers, ma chinists, metal mechanics, sewing-machine men, blacksmiths and helpers, steamfitters, bollermakers and helpers, sheetfron workers, metal polishers, brass workers, brass molders, members of the Stove- In the last division will be the beer rey, L. Reed, L. Kness, H. Meyer and men's Union, United Metal Workers, en- drivers, brewers and maitsters, beer bot- Miss Angelin Mauro.

In the sixth division will be the cigarmakers, cigar packers, bakers, soda and mineral water bottlers, stone pavers, badgemakers, chainmakers and flour and cereal men. In the seventh division will be the garment workers, stove molders, leather workers on horse goods, carriage and wagon blacksmiths, carriage and gers' Protective Union. In the eighth division will march the

coopers, meat-cutters and butchers, tuck pointers, granitoid and cement workers, marble, mosaic and terrozo workers, ornamental glass workers, glass-house employes, sewer and water-pipe laborers, clay miners and laborers, marble workers and leather workers. In the ninth division will be members of the Team Drivers' Union, rubber work-

ers, cloth hat and cap makers, awning workers, freight handlers and journeymen

ers, architectural and terra cotta work-

LABOR DAY LINE OF MARCH. Formation at Twelfth and Market

North to Washington avenue. East to Breadway. South to Pestalozzi street,

South to Lemp's Park. LINE OF MARCH FOR

BUILDING TRADES PARADE. Formation at Fourth and Market streets. West to Tenth street. North to Franklin avenue.

West to Twentieth street. West to Compton avenue. South to Laclede avenue. West to Grand avenue.

tlers, brewery freight handlers, brewery laborers, brewery offers, brewery engineers and the brewery firemen.

The ten divisions of the parade will be preceded by the mounted police, the delegates of the Building Material Trades Council, the hack and cab drivers and the bartenders. The aids to the grand marshal will be Charles Kinney, R. Debar-

Secretary of the Interior before they be ratified and that the deed to the land involved and the purchaser's certified check for the full price be forwarded to Washington for approval.

Under this arrangement between \$400,-000 and \$500,000 in checks, with deeds for He gets further in the hole land, were forwarded to Washington, The money lay idle for several months. On July lif came out an entirely new "code," invalidating all sales, requiring the return of the checks, and that the whole thing be begun over,

Now, it is provided that the lands be advertised sixty days for bids, at the end of which period Indian Agent Schoenfel is to open the bids and award the sale to the highest bidder. Each bidder must accompany his bid with a check for 2 per cent of the full amount of his bid.

CONFIDENCE SEEMS UTTERLY LOST But the various changes of front have not inspired any special evidence of confidence in the new state of affairs. The date for the first opening of bids made in this fashion, occurs next week. Few, if any, bids have been received. A lack of confidence exists as to the stability of

the present arrangement. The restrictions, which apply to this method of selling, are numerous and elaborately devised for protecting the Indian. The Indian Agent must appraise all land listed, and if all bids are below his appraisement none shall be accepted. When a bid is accepted, the deed for the land involved and, as under the old rules, a check for the full amount, togethe with all the bids, must be forwarded to Washington for Secretary Hitchcock's approval. The processes are intricate and

approval. The processes are intricate and require time. Many of the Indians protest against such tedious procedure.

Certainly, however, the major portion of the sales disapproved by the Secretary were at a figure far below the value of the land. The bidding system was designed to secure a fair price for all the Indians who desired to sell.

ONE LAND-GRABBER'S BOAST. The leasing has resulted in widespres "grafting" on the part of real estate and some trust companies, which secured conrol of many theusands of acres of Indian lands at absurdly low rentals, and subetted out at ten times the figure. An official of one of these land-grabbing concorns recently admitted that he virtually owned 300 allotees. This means that he controlled 48,000 acres of land, secured by lease for five years at rates ranging from 15 cents to 25 cents an acre. The situation with respect to the leas-

ing, briefly, is this: Most of the Indians need ready money If, as Congress now has provided, they cease to be wards of the Government in 1906, they should be prepared to take care of themselves; to eke an income from their land; to subsist in competition with whites, when the tribal government goes out of existence. Consequently, by leasing for a limited period-five years is the limit prescribed-they secure a small income for immediate wants. The additional consideration is that the lessor break the raw land, fence it, build a home, a barn, wells, and such improvement. This amounts to an expenditure of from \$500 the land and what profit is in the crops during the five years. At the expiration of that time, the entire property, improve ments and all, goes back to the Indian or negro freedman owner. The theory of the proposition is that the

Indian gets his ground put in shape for farming, and at the same time is given an object lesson in agricultural methods The thing seems admirable-in theory. With unlimited leases in prospect, land companies grew over night, and hence he control of large acreages.

by a few. The first charge is that these grabbers, besides securing the property at entirely tdo low a figure, schemed not alone to lease, but to get such a hold on the allottee that it would amount to eventual ownership of the property. HOW ALLOTTEES ARE WORKED The following set of circumstances will

aplain how this could be done: A nerro freedman-the negroes are

more shiftless and more easily victimized than the Indian—receives his payment on his lease, squanders it, and needs money. He has personal property-stock. By the real estate, but he goes to the trust company and mortgages his cattle or mules. resents to the trust company, which is willingly fooled, that he owns other mules. These do not exist, but the mortgage is Then the allottee is in the power of the

company and is forced to give up his deed. Such is an instance of one of the methods adopted, as declared by citizens of Muscogee. The land company enmeshes the allottee about so that his will be a comes into unrestricted ownership in 1906. Not the least humorous phase of the now yelping that they "are bilked." It comes about through United States Judge

Raymond's decision, handed down at Muscogee, deciding that parents had no right to lease the land of their children, unless specially deputed under \$500 bond as legal guardians. Many thousand of these were absolutely invalidated, and whatever navments on the lease they made were a But the hardship does not fall with spe

cial severity upon the land-grabber; rather upon the farmer to whom the property is subleased, and who is ordered to vacate of these unfortunates have been ordered packing in the midst of harvest season. Previous to the rendering of this orde all the land was taken up. Now, only the leases made by adults hold good. The parent, not being able to offer any security, cannot put up bond and cannot be constituted legal guardian. The result is a situation little short of chaotic. The consequence is greater inducement, necessity in some cases, to sell, which, as has been indicated, leads to other complications.

INDIAN AND FREEDMEN SHARES. The balance in the matter of fraud does not lie wholly on the side of the white land shark. Some of the Indians and freedmen have become experts. Their plan has been to lease the same land over and over again. No system of recording exists opportunity for swindles of this sort. One negro is said to have leased his allotmen seventeen times. Several cases have come under the attention of Indian Agent Schoenfeldt, in which the property was leased five times. Whenever the allottee needed a little ready cash, up he would NEW SENSATION.

jected into the question of selling within the last few days. It arises from the fact that the department cannot restrict the al-lottee from surrendering his deed and sellchooses. In other words, the claim is that the department's elaborate rules and regulations need not be regarded, that the rules, etc., are not worth the paper upon In line with this idea, the Muscogee De

velopment Company has filed nine deeds in the office of the clerk of the United States Court, who acts as recorder. The deeds record the sale of lands by nine allottees, a total of something over 700 acres, at an average of \$6 an acre. It is declared that these deeds, the first of the kind made public, show that the

price is below the actual value of average since Congress passed a law creating the Indian a citizen, he has a right to buy and sell as a citizen. He would also have the privilege of selling his property at one-half or one-tenth woat it is worth. Indian Agent Schoenfeldt do esnot give this new contention any consideration. He

says that the Interior Department's au thority already has been upheld by the court and that if under the deeds anybody attempt to occupy the land, he will be compelled to force him to vacate. HASTINGS MACADAM.

New York Photographer Arrested and Sent to Bellevue for Examination as to Sanity.

#### WANTS CLAIM PAID QUICKLY.

Has Written Many Times to Washington Authorities Regarding Expulsion From Hamburg, Germany.

New York, Sept. 5.-Francis M. Reugue 6 years old, a photographer, was committed to Bellevue Hospital to-day to be

examined as to his sanity.

Beuque had been arrested for writing letter to Secretary of State John Hay in which he threatened the Secretary if a claim of \$41,000 was not paid.

to the varios Presidents and Secretaries of State since the administration of Harrison, none, however, threatening in tone until this letter to Secretary Hay, in which he declared that, if Mr. Hay did not attend to his claim, he (Beuque) would

attend to Mr. Hay.

Magistrate Cornell declared that he did not believe Beuque was in his right mind, and committed him to Believue for exam-

The Washington police state that the mount demanded by Beuque from the authorities of Hamburg, Germany, was 10,000 marks. This sum, he says, was invested in 1889 in a photograph gallery in that city, and he claims to have lost it when he was expelled because he refused o perform military duty on the ground that he was an American. He was given three days to leave Germany, but through Secretary of State Blaine had the time extended to three months.

o Secretary Hay was in the statement that he had written eight letters to the and the present one would be the last. He said he would take up the matter then imself, and whatever he did would be in 'self-defense." The letter, like its predeessors, was long and rambling.

#### MOTHER AND CHILDREN FOUND DEAD TOGETHER.

Coroner at Philadelphia Has Not Yet Determined Cause of Death-Employes of Silk Mill.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.-The bodies of Mrs. Rosa Leiser, 25 years old, and of her two children, Gottfried, 16 years old, and Mary, 15 years old, were found by the police to-The mother and son were lying on a couch, in each other's arms, and the laughter's body was lying on three chairs at the foot of the couch. The bodies were